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A 674

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

Editorial Reception-Room.......Park 156

#### CIRCULATION DURING MAY.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

	Coptes.	Date.	Copies.
1	111,990	17	114,220
2	112,590	18 Sunday	119,340
3	114,940	19	113,430
	118,270	20	113,950
	111,770	21	115,290
	111,760	22	114,140
	112,000	23	114,420
	111,910	24	115,700
	112,600	25 Sunday	120,280
10		26	114,170
	118,310	27	114,990
	113,510	28	114,610
13	112,500	29	114,140
	112,500	30	114,580
15		31	116,720
16			The second second
	the month		3,547,350
25 0 0 00 2			

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or 

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the numher of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 6.89 per cent. CHAS. W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 36, 1906.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This la nearly four times as many as any other mornspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening

# WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

WELCOME-THE MORE THE MERRIER.

When the Grand Duke Boris of Russia, cousin of Czar, visits St. Louis during his approaching American tour, he will be welcomed in so hospitable a manner as to leave in his mind the most pleasant impression of the World's Fair city.

The same is true of the Crown Prince of Slam who will come to this country following the coronation of Edward of England. We've had some experience in entertaining a Russian Grand Duke and found Alexis a very delightful guest, so that we await Boris's appearance with pleasurable anticipation,

We haven't yet tried our handshake in greeting a member of the Slamese royal family, but we shall see that the Crown Prince has the time of his life, all the same.

This is good practice, you know, for the officials and people of the World's Fair city and for the management of the World's Fair. We shall have any amount of entertaining to do during the Exposition period, and it's an excellent thing to get thoroughly broken in at the business.

Then, too, we're naturally a very hospitable peo ple, and there's nothing we like better than for folks to drop in on us. Come right along; the more the merrier!

# ENFORCE THE LAWS.

Coroner Funkhouser's annual report sets forth facts which should receive the careful consideration says. But it is to be noted that he and his companions of the municipal authorities. The statistics which he | accomplished what they set out to do before turning furnishes regarding fatalities during the past official | their backs on the scene of danger. year are important as showing that better laws and a better enforcement of existing laws would improve

There were sixty-five deaths from street-car accidents, six less than during the preceding year. world's heart with its pitifulness and deep pathos. He Coroner Funkhouser recommends that power brakes be used. The Board of Public Improvements is at work to secure the adoption of a uniform brake which, in connection with improved fenders, will materially upon a man's courage than a long-drawn-out risk such lessen the danger to human life. The ordinance now as Kennan accepted in Siberia. His "nerve" was cerbefore the Municipal Assembly by which the street- tainly sound. car regulations will be summarized and unified should

be attributed to carrying concealed weapons. There He instantly set about remedying the defect. Whatare laws now on the books covering this offense. Only ever he found that he feared the most, that thing he

nances and statutes will change conditions. Acci. before who "do not know what fear is." He knows denis and homicides would be at the minimum if of- fear, as do all sane men, but he overcomes it. ficials, both police and court, would show no leniency. The overstepping of legal restrictions by street-car companies is possible only through the tacit permission of the authorities. Carrying concealed weapons is no less due to official toleration,

# HYPNOTISM AND THE MILITARY DIP.

According to the official annuancement of the As | the most respectful recognition of democracy, sociation of Dancing Masters of the United States worn-out and discarded saltatory exercises. .

The earnest attention of solicitous mothers and stance that this new variation of the terpsichorean monarchies. We know too well that our greatness is art is frankly described as possessing a "hypnotic due to the fact of popular government. effect." When two young persons start out in the Remembering these truths, the American Ambas "military dip," we are told, they never want to stop- sador's dinner to King Edward and the sending of an

fully into each other's eyes, oblivious to the rest of ment of menace in right-thinking American minds. the world, two hearts that beat as one, and all that We can well afford to be on terms of courteous amity sort of thing.

thus confessed as placing a "spell" upon a young and apprehension due to the existing situation, surely woman and a young man, a "conjure-dance," no more it must be on the part of the beneficiaries and adnor less, must send something like a voodoo shiver vocates of the decaying institution of monarchy, not down the spines of middle-aged folk having guardian- on that of the formidable people who stand for democship over those of "the light fantastic" age. This racy and a government of the people by the people "military dip" must needs be looked into with severe for the people. scrutiny. The danger-signal sounds in its very description-hypnotic, contagious, a fascinating one-

#### THE RAILWAY PASS IN POLITICS.

To the ordinary citizen not honored by election or attaining the highest degree of usefulness to one's appointment to office in his State, and also ignorant | fellows. ...\$1.00 of the inner workings of politics, there is a puzzling Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered difficulty in understanding clearly just why the rail- tend to destroy effort for reasonable success in maroads should issue passes granting free transportation terial things. A man with a money-making talent to all officeholders and influential politicians.

of Missouri to thinking. This man has been a power | not devote the wealth obtained by the exercise of his in Missouri politics because he had charge of the dis- special gift to the exclusive gratification of his selfish PER COPY. tribution of Missouri Pacific passes and represented desires. He is under a moral obligation to contribute are others like him; agents for railway corporations ......3 cents and working politicians.

It is impossible for the ordinary citizen to contemplate such a situation without realizing that the is beginning to be realized that the most successful rallway pass distributer and the legislative and other men are those who do the greatest good and who public servants are entirely too intimate for the publie good.

of these corporations? Why should they be allowed Yeatman, and his character and the story of his to receive free transportation from interests whose beautiful life still live as a shining example. He could selfish advantage lies in influencing these public have become a very rich man, but he chose to spend servants in their favor? Are not the people's inter- his accumulating wealth in helping his fellow-men ests bound to suffer, and do they not invariably suf- and to devote most of his time and attention to fer, thereby? The free rallway pass issued to public philanthropic work. He died poor in the lower seuse, servants looks mightily like corruption to the ordinary but splendidly rich in the higher meaning of the

And let us be honest with ourselves. The fault legislator and the blackmailing politician have to some extent forced the railroads to the pernicious cus's n.

#### MUSICAL SEASON OF 1902-03.

Local music-lovers now have good warrant for looking forward to the musical season of 1902-03 with a surpassing that of preceding years and justifying the it is to help and uplift humanity. hope that St. Louis will take a proud place among American cities that properly appreciate worthy music.

This expectation is based upon the pleasant truth that the Choral-Symphony Society is now amply assured of the requisite financial support throughout the approaching season, and that the society's management is making plans for a season of exceptional merit. Six concerts at which world-famous soloists direction. will appear are promised, and the programmes for the season will be most carefully arranged to please audiences while at the same time maintaining a high standard in composition. Already there is a popular anticipation of enjoyment which is full of grateful significance of adequate attendance.

There is no reason for the people of St. Louis to be ashamed of the record made during the past season. Musical events of unusual importance were numerous. Nordica, Lehmann, Paderewski, Kubelik, Gerardy, Kreisler, Hofmann-these and other great artists were heard by big and appreciative audiences. The Thomas concerts might, with local advantage, have been better patronized than before, and though the Pittsburg Orchestra under Victor Herbert did not draw anything like the audiences which it deserved both these organizations are certain to be more generously appreciated when next they come to St. Louis. Remembering how many were the muslcal attractions of last season, and that but one of note the Pitts burg Orchestra, failed to profit financially, while the majority of concerts were largely profitable from the monetary viewpoint, the showing of the season is gratifying. It will equal that made by any other American city, and probably surpass all except New York and Chicago,

The Choral-Symphony Society under its new management is to be congratulated upon the bright prospect of the coming season. All that is necessary to achieve a brilliant success is to offer the best soloists and the most pleasurable high-class compositions. The people of St. Louis are more than ready to do their part toward success.

# KENNAN AND CULTIVATED NERVE.

Mr. George Kennan may be attentively regarded as a man who has conclusively proved, to his own and the world's satisfaction, that one's will power can effectively take the place of "nerve," or sheer physical hardihood, in holding one to the performance of man-

Mr. Kennan has just made a peculiarly plucky ascent to the crater of Mont Pelee, being one of a party of three which has alone dared to attempt such a feat. He frankly confesses that the party's experiences were terrifying. As for himself-"I was very shaky." he

This Kennan is the same man who ventured into the bleak wastes of Siberia, secretly communicating writing a story of his experiences which touched the was in the direct peril every day of this Siberian venture, but he stuck to his task until it was done to his liking. There are not many more trying demands

And yet, as he himself told us some years ago, it is a development of his will-power. He had occasion There were 139 homicides, nearly all of which can in early life to believe that he was lacking in nerve. better education will bring about a smaller suicide forced himself to do. He lost no opportunity to put rate, the number for last year, 172, being exception- himself to the test and overcome his tendency to shrink from danger. As a result, he is master of him-Above all, a wise enforcement of existing ordi- self, as are not all men. He is not one of those fabled

# NO DANGER OF KING-WORSHIP.

When American Ambassador Choate entertained at dinner his Majesty, King Edward VII, of England, the more clear-sighted Americans saw in that incident, not an indication of American trend toward the worship of royalty, but of a European trend toward

One great truth which it is well for all of us to and Canada a new dance to be known as the "mill- keep in mind is that our Government is now the most tary dip" will next winter be the proper caper, so to powerful on earth and is so conceded by others. It speak, relegating the present two-step to the limbo of is vitally to the interest of all the European Powers to keep on good terms with the United States.

There is not the remotest danger of our being led other chaperons is called to the threatening circum- into monarchical ways by friendly contact with

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC they feel like going right on forever, looking soul- American embassy to the coronation possess no elewith European Governments. They are desirous of Necessarily, a dance which at the very outset is our friendship. If there is any occasion for jealousy

#### THE REAL SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a recent talk to his Bible class in New York City, told the young men under his charge that the real success in life was not money-getting or the winning of fame or power, but

This is sound ethics, and does not by any means may properly exercise that talent to its fullest legiti-The Colonel Bill Phelps episode has set the people | mate extent. What is asked of him is that he shall

Such teaching, which is very wise and ancient teaching, long disregarded by the majority of men because it is so hard for us to act unselfishly, is nevertheless gaining effectiveness year by year. The truth leave behind fhem a name made sweet by memories of their good deeds. Here in St. Louis, for instance, Why should public servants travel at the expense our foremost citizen for years was the late James E. word.

More than one millionaire to-day is eloquently testiis not entirely with the railroads. The sandbagging fying to an honest belief in the teaching that great wealth brings correspondingly great responsibilities of helpfulness to the world of one's time. Fortunes are being devoted to charitable and educational purposes. It is the folly of prejudice not to face a truth so full of the happiest significance. Never before in the world's history have great wealth and the forceful talents by which it was acquired been so gladly at confident expectation of artistic pleasure and profit the service of teachers and institutions whose mission

> A very material improvement of the suburban mail service seems to be promised by means of the consolidation of nine St. Louis County post offices into stations of the St. Louis office and the addition of twenty additional carriers for the county. The inauguration of the free delivery system in a majority of the suburban towns is also a step in the right

### RECENT COMMENT.

A Southerner as Princeton's Head.

Nashville American. Woodrow Wilson, who, on Monday, was elected prestdent of Princeton University, is a Southern man, who, because of his talents and character, has come at an early age to fill one of the first places in the educational sys tem of the country.

He has been a Princeton professor since 1850, holding the chair of jurisprudence and politics. He graduated at Princeton in 1879. The following year he studied law at the University of Virginia, and then practiced for a year in Atlanta. In 1882-85 he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and prior to going to Princeton was for three years professor of political economy at Byrn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, and for a year had a chair at Wesleyan University

Professor Wilson is a pleasing essayist and a historical writer of ability. His best-known works are: "A Study in American Politics," "The State, Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. Division and Reunica "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "Mere Literature and Other Essays," "George Washington," "Colonies and Nation: A Short History of the People of the United States," He was born in Staunton, Va., in 1856, but much of his boyheod and young manhood were spent in this State at Clarksville, where his father has been for many years an honored member of the faculty of the Southwestern Pres-

byterian College. Three years ago Professor Wilson was in Nashville and delivered the commencement address before the students of Vanderblit University,

#### Work of a College Professor. New York Evening Post.

The work of a faithful member of a college or university The work of a faithful member of a college or university country is invested in farms and their faculty is never completely done. The feeling of relief belongings, and when we come to the which comes with leaving the office—the flutter which questions of intelligence, patriotism and Charles Lamb so engagingly described as he marked it in his India House associates is not for the professor. When technically free, he is at the call of one or the other of his committees; likely to be committed by some ambitious or despairing student-always, in short, potentially on duty. And this indefinite service, which in the case of the doctor or the clergyman at least leads out into the onen air and healthful conditions, carries him back to his profession in its more irksome aspect; there is no deliverance from the body of his professordom. Such conditions admit from the body or his professordom. Sich conditions admit ing wealth and greatness. "During the last three years the balance and facility in handling details—a facility which is usually foreign to the unbusinessike character of the class as a facility which is usually foreign to the unbusinessike character of the class as a facility which is usually foreign to the unbusinessike character of the class as a facility which is usually foreign to the unbusinessike character of the class as a facility which is usually and the facility in the facility which is usually a facility which is usually as a facility which is us whole. These constitute the real and inevitable hardships

Indianapolis News. We do not think that all the talk of a leak in the War Department will greatly impress the people. The information that leaked out was something that the Senate had a perfect right to know. If Welr told the truth, and if Captain West, who seems to sustain him, at least in part, with the political exiles in the mines and afterwards told the truth, Lieutenant Arnold ought to have been court-martialed long ago. Yet nothing has been done. And when the Democratic Senators, who first endeavored and development of our agricultural rein the ordinary way to get the facts, get them in some other way, we have a great hue and cry about a leak in the department, and all sorts of threatenings against General Miles, who, it seems to be assumed, gave the information. This sort of thing will not strengthen the Philippine administration in the opinion of the people. We all know that It has taken the hardest kind of work to get any Information from the War Department at all. We do no believe that the people will care whether the information came from General Miles or not. What they want to know is whether facts are being suppressed.

# More Republican Dissension.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania will put a State ticket in the field this week, and the friends of good government wish them well of their task. They are very much divided, On the one side are those who are insisting upon a new deal. On the other are those anxious to continue influences which have long obtained in the State. There are strong men on both sides. There are arrayed against each other men who up to a very recent date had never known a political difference in their lives. But they are far apart at present, and all the more active because of their old intimacies and agreements. The situation, indeed, carries all of the excitements and animosities of a family row. Every shilalah in the party is swinging, and every exposed head is a target.

# The Wishes on Her Belt.

Pittsburg Dispatch. As one has to go abroad to get the news, it is interest ing to learn from a London paper that American fashionable women are wearing belts ornamented with Chinese hieroglyphics in silver, and that one woman was chagrined to learn from a Chinese diplomat that the hieroglyphics she wore read, "May all my enemies die by torture," and "May I have fifty sons."

# The Reader Gets the Sleep

"Yes," said the author, "when I get started writing novel I do lose considerable sleep over it." "Well," replied the critic, with gentle sarcasm, your loss is your reader's main."

# FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

BY CAMPBELL

Thomas Campbell was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, July 27, 1777, and died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1846. His family was hard up, he was a tutor, attended Edinburgh University, wrote for London journals, got a Government pension of \$1,000, was editor of a magazine and lord



And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky: And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered, The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw, By the wolf-scaring fagot that guarded the slain; At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw, And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again

Methought from the battlefield's dreadful array. Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track; 'Twas autumn-and sunshine arose on the way To the home of my father, that welcomed me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft In life's morning march, when my bosom was young; I heard my own mountain goats bleating aloft, And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung Then pledged we the wine cup, and fondly I swore

From my home and my weeping friends never to part;

And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart. "Stav. stav with us-rest, thou are weary and worn"; And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay; But serrow returned with the dawning of morn

And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,

Campbell ...

# JAMES J. HILL DISCUSSES RAILROADS.

Extracts From His Recent Speech on Commercial Expansion.

addressed the Illinois Manufacturers' Association on commercial expansion. In the ccurse of his address, Mr. Hill said:

"Commerce is the exchange of commodities, and the term is generally understood to include the buying and selling between individuals, and, in a wider sense, between communities and nations. Behind its adventurous leadership have followed civilization and Christianity to the remotest parts of the world. The commercial nations of strongest influence for good among the nations of the earth.

"The development of commerce is the effort by a country to find a market for its own productions, or to supply itself with material for its necessities, or to further increase its means of commercial expansion. The commercial expansion of a nation is the best index of its growth. Commercial growth is both domestic and foreign.

"Following the Civil War came a period in the history of our country of internal development which has been the wonder of the world. Since the close of the war, in 1865, the enormous territory west of the Mississippi has grown from frontier settlements into great, populous and wealthy

"The population of the United States in

1865 was about thirty-four millions. The succeeding thirty-five years ending in 1990 carried it to 76,000,000, and to-day we are increasing at the rate of a million and a half a year. The various census reports show that the population of the United half a year. The various census reports show that the population of the United States about doubles every thirty years, so that by 1920 we would, at this ratio, have a "We made a rate of 40 cents a hundred". that by 1920 we would, at this ratio, have a population of 159 (10000) people. 'In the past the public domain suited to

itivation of the soil, producing every useful crop, has furnished homes for the multiplying population. To-day we have about reached the limit of our public domain which can be made to furnish homes to an intelligent and enterprising population.

"In many of the Western States are enormous areas of the best land, which, with irrigation, can be made productive in the bishest degree. One hundred and sixty acres of land, with a certain supply of water, which will insure to the husbandman a ral conditions of either too much or too little rainfall. "One-half of the population of the United

States is occupied directly or indirectly in the cultivation of the land, and I think fully one-half of the entire capital of the good citizenship, the agricultural population stands out to-day as it has in the past, as the great sheet anchor of the nation. "The wealth of the world comes from the

farm, the forest, the mine and the sea, While our country has been blessed with wonderful mines of coal, iron, gold, silver and all the other valuable mineral pro ductions, with magnificent forests of useful timber, still the farm has, from the be ginning, been the foundation of our grow-

we have bought, has averaged about \$700. 000,000 annually, and two-thirds of this has come to us through the export of the produce of the soil. "I do not wish in any manner to belittle

the importance of our growing manufactures or their relative value in the counmerce of the country. The security of their foundations has always rested upon the ag-ricultural growth of the nation and in the future it must continue to rest there. Every manufacturer, every merchant, every business man throughout the land, is most deeply interested in maintaining the growth

"In the past we have been in the habit of feeling that 'Uncle Sam was rich enoug to give us all a farm,' but to-day, as I sai before, the arable land sultable for agri culture without an artificial supply of isture, is practically all occupied. Federal Control of Irrigation.

"In a few limited communities of the West irrigation has been commenced by what may be called 'individual effort,' Owing to diverse laws, made to suit particu-lar interests, the irrigation of large areas is attended by greater difficulties than can be well surmounted by individual effort, "The policy of a broad, comprehensive, national plan of irrigation has been urged upon Congress with but little success in the past. However, an enterprise of such magnitude and importance to the nation

as a whole, which importance will grow as our population grows, cannot be turned aside or lost sight of, for the reason that every citizen of every State in the Union is deeply and vitally interested in the ques of his time in the semiarid regions of the West, has taken an active interest in this subject, and if his efforts, and of others who are working for the same end, result in success, future generations will rejoice in the memory of this work, while they build for themselves comfortable homes in the thousand valleys covering that por-tion of the country which is now given up

With proper irrigation these valleys will furnish homes for intelligent and indus-trious people, and the number of cattle and sheep raised on the land will increase many fold. Stop Emigration to Canada. "For the first time in the history of this country thousands of our farmers from

as grazing ranches for cattle and sheep

States like Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michi-gan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are seeking homes in the Canadian Northwest, owing to the cheap lands offered in that country and to the difficulty of securing such lands in the United States. "A wise system of irrigation by the Gen- for American cotton and flour, which a few

Last week, in Chicago, Mr. James J. Hill | eral Government can be made not only self-sustaining, but a source of income. Lands that without irrigation are given away or sold at a nominal price, can be sold as fast as they are furnished with water, at \$10 an acre or upward, and the cost would be little, if anything, more than half that sum. "I cannot urge too strongly on the part of

> and who desires that all shall be prosperous, n order that he himself may be prosperous with them, the importance and the growing necessity of taking care of our public do-main in such a way as to preserve it for generations now unborn. "I feel sure that no one here to-night ever

every man who wishes his country well,

expected to see the time when farmers and farmers' sons from the best States of the West would be forced to leave their country and their flag to seek homes in a foreign country.
"The United States has many social ques tions to settle in the near future, and noth ing in this connection will take the place of its ability to provide good homes for

those who desire to alt under their own vine and fig tree.
"Land without population is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob.

Northwest Lumber Trade's Growth. "We have on the Pacific Coast the largest body of first-class saw-timber left in the United States. When I visited that country, with a view to extending our lines to the coast, I at once saw that, unless we could carry their lumber to market at a price that would enable them to manufacture and

for 2,000 miles, or four mills a ton per mile, on this lumber, in order that we might load back the cars that carried out the merchandise to the West. This rate was necessarily met by other roads, and the result was the expansion of the lumber trade of Washington and Oregon, so that to-day it is over ten times what it was nine years ago, and, in place of seeking additional loads for our cars from the West, we are now seeking additional loads for our westcound cars going out to be loaded with umber for the great treeless States of the Middle West, and the development of this Pacific Coast lumber traffic will work a bountiful harvest, is equal to twice that greater change in the Oriental trade of the area where the land is subject to the natuengaged in that traffic.

Big Ships Made Necessary.

"To enable us to keep pace with the ener mous demand for this lumber was the moving cause of our building the largest ships in the world, through which we will be prepared this fail to meet not only the rates of other transcontinental lines, both in the United States and Canada, but we will meet the rates made by steamer from the Atlan-tic ports via the Suez Canal.

"Every manufacturer reached by any railway in the United States can ship his goods to the Orient by rail to the Pacific Coast and thence by steamer at rates that will compete with water transportation from the Atlantic seaboard to the East Were it not for the certainty that there is a carload of lumber waiting for every empty car that we can furnish on the Pacific Coast, we could not carry the Oriental business at twice the rates will offer

of traffic in the East, I will use as an illustration what has occurred in Japan "Twenty years ago the foreign trade of Japan was not to exceed \$1 per capita of the population. To-day this trade is equal to \$5 or \$7 per capita of its population.
"Twenty years ago it amounted to about \$40,000,000 and to-day it amounts to about \$250,000,000, of which the United States'

share is less than one-fifth.

'Ten years ago we exported about \$5,-900,000 annually to Japan, and imported from her about \$26,000,000. Now, our exports to Japan amount to \$20,000,000, or six times as as they were ten years ago, and the increase in our imports has been very small. "In 1900 the entire foreign trade with China amounted to about 90 cents which will protect the Chinaman in the frults of his own labor and enterprise there is no reason why the Chinese trade should not increase as rapidly as that of Japan has increased. The Chinaman is the better merchant of the two.

"Should the Chinesa trade increase to \$3 or \$4 per capita, it would amount to more than the entire exports of the United States, and, surely, this trade is worth striving for, A Prize Worth Striving For. "The Oriental trade has built up cities of the Old World which are now in ruins. Its value runs back to the very dawn of history. Byzantium enjoyed this trade for a

time, and later on it built up Venice, the city of merchant palaces, which for years was the gateway from the East into Eu-"When the Portuguese sent their ships around the Cape of Good Hope, followed by the Spaniards, they took possession of this trade and transferred it from the backs of camels to their galleons. From

control of the them it passed under the Hanseatic League and the cities of Holland "Early in this century Great Britain, through a wise and far-seeing policy in-augurated by her ablest statesmen, took possession of the trade and has retained it to the present time, for the reason that she furnished the lowest rates of trans-portation to and from those countries. We are now preparing to challenge her for such share of this business as can be fur-

nished by the manufactures of the United "A country where labor is paid from 10 to 25 cents a day cannot indulge in many luxuries, and our trade with the Orient must be largely in the necessities of life and such articles as they cannot produce. "We have already built up a large demand

years ago were unknown in China and Japan. This cotton mainly goes from Texas and other Southwestern States, and it may surprise you to learn that seven-eighths of it during the past year has gone by way

of Puget Sound ports.
"With Manila as an American port in the
East and the best ships that can be built
we should be able to maintain ourselves as

a nation in the control of a large share of this traffic. "We enjoy to-day a share of the traffic of se various European nations under such additions as their tariffs will allow. Great Britain is our best customer. She about two-thirds of all our exports to Estrope, and until recently she has received our products on conditions as favorable as those enjoyed by her own colonies."

PROF. BANGS'S RESIGNATION.

Will Leave Pontiac to Take Up Higher Duties at Springfield.

Pontiac, Ill., June 14.—Professor J. E. Bangs, principal of the Pontiac Township High School, and who has just been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois by Professor Balyiss, has sent his resignation to the



PROFESSOR J. E. BANGS f Pontiac, who has just been appointed as-sistant superintendent of public instruc-tion for the State of Illinois.

to be accepted at the close of the present term.

The board held a special meeting and at once offered the place to Professor C. E. De Butts of Fairbury, who has accepted. Mr. Bargs will take charge of his new position July 17, but will not move to Springfield until the latter part of August. Mr. Bangs was a candidate for this position four years ago and received 355 votes in the State Convention. He has been superintendent of the Pontiac Township High School since its completion, eight years ago, and has a boat of friends in this county.

# MME. ADAM AND HER FAMOUS SALON

Jean Aicard and Rollinet Read Their First Verses at Her Home.

In a land which has produced more bril-Hant women than any other country in the world-De Stnel, Recamier, Bonheur, Sand and many others—it is claiming much to say of a living woman that she is entitled to rank among the first of her sex. Yet we think this can be fairly said of Mme, Adam of Paris, says Leslie's Weekly. Mme. Adam has led a long and eventful life whe. Adam has led a long and eventual meshe is now over 60-and has distinguished
herself in many ways. Her first marriage,
contracted at the ege of 15, was a very
unhappy one, and resulted finally in a
separation.

Her second husband, a Senator, left her
a wealthy widow, and with his fortune was



MMG, ADAM.

founded the Nouvelle Revue, and that famous salon in the Rue Juliette Lamber, in which all the celebrities of Paris—and, indeed, of all the world—at one time or another have been seen. Mme. Adam has a little private theater attached to her house, in which new plays are acted by clever amateurs on Sunday nights. Admission to the theater on these nights is carefy. amateurs on Sunday nights. Admission to the theater on these nights is eagerly sought for, and Mme. Adam has adopted the plan of playing each piece on three successive Sunday nights, for she never crowds her theater and her friends are numerous enough to provide three separate audiences. More than one poet dates his celebrity from a soiree at Mme. Adam's. Jean Alcard read at her house for the first time his neem, "Milette et Nori." Rollinet recited his first verses there, and there Jean Rameau was introduced to the public.

### PICNIC OF MADISON SCHOOL Outing Will Take Place at Forest

Park Highlands. The annual picnic arranged by the patrons of the Madison School will take place at Forest Park Highlands next Tues-The children will assemble at the school, Seventh and La Salle streets, at \$ o'clock in the morning and march to Fourteenth and Chouteau avenue, where there will be cars to take them to the park. Houses along the line of march will be decorated and one of the features of the day's amusements will be the Punch and Judy show in the morning. Valuable prizes will be given to the winners of the athletic events. Refreshments and street cars are free for the children. Professor William Boeck and the St. Louis Fife and Drum Corps will furnish the music. The committee in charge consists of B. Joseph Heitkamp, Edward E. Guloo, Henry Wander, Julius Kaysing, C. J. Denny, Henry Hoffman, P. L. Harrington, Doctor A. L. Fulton and Captain William Monnkorn. teenth and Chouteau avenue, where there

Scarlet Fever Follows Accident.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 14.—Albert C. Bostwick, the well-known club member and automobilist, who recently underwent an operation for injuries sustained in an au-tomobile accident, is confined to his home, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, suffering from scarlet fever.

The home of the millionaire has been quarantined by the Mamaroneck Board of Health and nobody is permitted to leave

Snow in Cape Colony. Middleburg, Cape Colony, June I heavy snow fell here for the first the sixteen years. Many telegraph lines